Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] MOMDAY, MAY 3, 1802. [No. 482.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in bls.	Soap in boxes,
Cherry Bounce in barrels.	Candles do.
Sugar in bls.	Chocolate do.
Gin in cases,	Hysonskin Tea in chests.

Also,

A quantity of DRY GOODS,

Amongst which, are

Chintzes,	Calicoes,
Bombazets,	Chintz Shawls,
Durants,	Flag Handkerls.
Calimancoes,	Check do.
German Dowlass,	Sewing Silks,
Russia Sheeting,	Threads & Tapes.

Likewise,

3 bales INDIA MUSLIN,

a large quantity of

READY MADE CLOTHES,

and a number of other articles.

THOMAS MOORE, *Auctioneer.*

May 1

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Master.

May 1

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE-HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years to run. The stand is good for business, and is well known, having been occupied for a length of time by a baker. For particulars apply to

THOMAS SIMMS, Prince street.

March 20. d

Just Received,

and for sale at this Office,

Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH on the Bill for repealing the late Judiciary Act.

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

Best white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburgs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,

A Quantity of

Turk's Island, Isle of May, and Cadiz SALT.

December 29. d

FOR SALE,

A Negro Man, about 25 or 26 years of age—accustomed to house work and waiting at table—being strong and active he may be otherwise employed at the pleasure of the purchaser. Apply to the printers.

March 29. d

Paper Hangings.

JUST RECEIVED, BY

Cottom & Stewart,

A large and general assortment of Paper Hangings, consisting of upwards of 40 different patterns with elegant borders.

April 7. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber,

A QUANTITY OF

Double Gloucester Cheese, *FRESH FRUIT*

of almost every description, and a general assortment of groceries.

ABEL WILLS.

April 15. d

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the brig Little Sally, capt. Cozens,

From Rhode-Island, now landing and consisting of

French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin,
West-India Rum, N. England do.
Loaf Sugar,
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
Soal Leather,
Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The said brig *Little Sally*, burthen about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and well equipped. Apply to

J. G. LADD.

Jan. 4. d

Ship General Hunter,

CAPTAIN ADAMSON,

Arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of excellent

SALT

For the Fisheries.

ALSO, A FEW

Crates of Liverpool Earthen Ware.

We will sell this cargo on moderate terms for ready cash, or notes negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria at 60 days.

The ship will take in freight for Liverpool. R. T. HOOE, & Co.

April 8. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE term of copartnership existing under the firm of JAMES RUSSELL and Co. will expire by contract on the first day of next April: all those indebted thereto are respectfully solicited to call and pay their balances, and such as have claims against said firm will please present them for settlement.

JAMES RUSSELL,
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, that he purposes carrying on business, as usual, in the same place, and will be thankful for a continuance of their custom.

JAMES RUSSELL.

March 11. d

For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,

With a variety of other

FRUITS and GROCERIES.

ABEL WILLIS.

Jan. 11. d

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

LOTS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

At public Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 12th of May, at twelve o'clock,

An half acre Lot of Ground, situated on Fairfax and Duke streets, of which lot several divisions are made for house lots to accommodate purchasers, a plan of which will be shewn on the day of sale. One fourth of the money it is expected will be paid down, the balance in twelve months, with interest: Also, security therefor will be taken by a deed of trust on the properey, and the lots so purchased will be then conveyed by good deeds, by

DAVID HENLEY.

April 24. d

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the brig Neptune, about 1500 bushels *Turk's Island Salt,*

and 30 puncheons Grenada Rum, of which part is old, and fit for immediate use.

Also, a few hhds. Molasses.

April 21. d7t

FOR SALE,

At R. and J. Gray's

Book Store, King street,

THE GLOSSER:

A Satirical Poem—by Giles Julap, of Chotank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Also,

Mr. BAYARD's SPEECH On the Judiciary Bill. 25 cents.

Clerical Candidates. Price 25 cents. And an Essay on the Mineral qualities of the Sweet Springs of Virginia. By Dr. John Baltzel. Price 25 cents.

April 24. d

FOR SALE,

At Cottom and Stewart's

Book Store, Royal street,

THE GLOSSER:

Satirical Poem—By Giles Julap, of Chotank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Also,

Mr. BAYARD's SPEECH On the Judiciary Bill.

April 24. d

Calumny Detected and Exposed!

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at this office, price 12½ cents,

OBSERVATIONS AND DOCUMENTS,

Relative to a Calumny circulated

By JOHN BROWN,

A member of the Senate of the United States, from Kentucky,

To the prejudice of

ELISHA I. HALL,

of Frederick county, Virginia.

April 24. d

Virginia, to wit:

Fairfax county, April 19th, 1802.

IT having been discovered, that ruinous delays have lately prevailed in the business of this court, owing to the greater part of the attornies practising here, being absent, attending the sessions of the courts held for the District of Columbia—therefore it is ordered, that no suit, or other business, shall, after the next quarterly court to be held for this county, be continued on account of the non-attendance of any attorney; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the public newspapers, printed in the town of Alexandria, for one week, and also posted at the door of the Court-House of this county, for the information of the several suitors.

From the Minutes of the Court.

A copy—Test,

WM. MOSS, C. F. C.

May 1. d6t

Cash given for rags.

WILLIAM LOWRY

HAS IMPORTED,

By the ship Tyson, from Liverpool, via Baltimore, and now opening for sale, at the store lately occupied by John Ramsey, *King street,*

A quantity of

EARTHEN WARE,

in crates assorted.

Also,

A quantity of Dry Goods, suitable for the season, and is in daily expectation of receiving an additional supply of those articles by the first arrivals from Britain. Country storekeepers and others will find it their interest in giving him a call, as he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 30. d

In obedience to a Decree of the Court of Alexandria county, on Monday the 17th day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be offered for sale on the premises, upon a Credit of 6 and 12 months, *upon notes with approved indorsers, negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria,*

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the east side of Alfred street and south side of Cameron street, in the town of Alexandria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet 7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet 5 inches. There are a convenient two story frame dwelling house, with a kitchen and other out houses upon the lot, which now rent for £. 50 per annum.—The lot is subject to an annual rent of £. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid off into smaller divisions, and sold either in those divisions, or altogether, as will be most agreeable to those inclined to purchase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt due from Thomas Richards to Thompson and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY, } Com'rs.
JOHN DUNLAP,

April 16. d34t

William Hartshorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,

Plaister of Paris by the ton, or ready ground by the bushel,

Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or unbolted,

Corn, or any other grain, ground for toll at the mill.

At his store in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by the bushel,

Loaf and lump Sugar by the hogshead or barrel,

First and second quality James River Tobacco, in kegs,

A few very good Mill Spindles,

Two good Scale Beams.

Three boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass,

A few barrels of Tar,

James River Coal.

For Sale,

A number of valuable Lots in town,

A small House on a lot of 28 feet front on Water Street, next door to Major Muncaster's.

Also, for Sale or Rent,

A valuable Brick House on King street, now in the tenure of Thomas Cruse.

3d mo. 1. d

T. SIMMS

Has just received and offers for sale, at the lower end of Prince street,

15 jars best quality Tamarinds,

And a quantity of

Fresh Limes and Lemons.

April 27. d

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the subscriber, lower end of PRINCE-STREET, a quantity of the best

CHINA ORANGES.

THO. SIMMS.

For the Alexandria Advertiser.

Meſſrs. Snowden & Co.

I HAVE this moment returned from the county election, and muſt trouble you to inſert a few particulars which took place on that occaſion, leſt an erroneous ſtatement ſhould prejudice the public mind.

While on the bench, I was queſtioned with regard to my opinion on the ſubject of extending the right of ſuffrage. I replied: I conceive the preſent laws on that ſubject to be very excellent of their kind. I do not wiſh to ſee it extended, as it may terminate in univerſal ſuffrage, which is one of the greateſt evils that can afflict us. I obſerved, that univerſal ſuffrage is always attended with corruption, but if it muſt take place, let men, women and children all vote, we ſhould then ſee who would prevail at an election.—Whether the powers of rhetoric, agreeable to the ideas of the moſt celebrated writers on that ſubject, would carry more conviction to the minds of the people, than a compoſition extracted, not from books, but grain or fruit, which if the proof be good, would carry more convincing proof, and in half the time, than all the rhetoric on earth. If the arguments are addreſſed to the minds of the hearers, this latter argument would affect them much ſooner than the force of words.

I ſaid I never wiſhed to be elected by ſuch means, if I could avoid it. I wiſhed to be choſen by free and independent citizens, and not by vagrants.

I obſerved, to certain gentlemen, that as they had the power in their own hands, it was to be hoped they would uſe it with diſcretion, and above all, to provide for our national defence, by organizing the militia, as there could be little doubt of an invaſion, and this body was certainly defective in many reſpects. I was aſked, if invaſion threatened, whether I tho't every man would turn out in our defence? I replied, I thought not. I moſt certainly ſhould myſelf, but there are many who would not be actuated by the ſame motives that would influence me. The fact is, theſe very men, to whom the right of ſuffrage might be extended, would be among the laſt to defend a ſoil where they had no attachment whatever. Fighting is far from being an inviting buſineſs, and few people undertake it for the pleaſure it affords; it muſt be either neceſſity, intereſt, or patriotiſm, that will bring men to it.

Again, our old and tryed defenders and preſervers, have received ſuch grateful rewards, ſuch beneficent ſmiles, that there is no doubt experience would teach them better, than to couſume the remains of a life already worn out in our ſervice.

I do not recollect any other particular expreſſions that I made uſe of; if, however, any gentleman may incline to ſtate any, I ſhall not deny my words.

It is to be remembered, that this converſation was conducted with perfect good humor, and without any acrimony on either ſide.

I truſt, gentlemen, my conduct on the late occaſion, was perfectly congenial with the cauſe I eſpouſed. I neither aſked for a vote, queſtioned or diſputed any, and was perfectly ſatisfied with the events of the day.

It may be ſuppoſed that the termination of the affair threw a damp on my ſpirits. The reverſe I aſſure you. Could I hear my name pronounced by the reſpectability, the honor, the patriotiſm, the character, the integrity, the truth and value of my ſtate, and feel depreſſed?—Could I behold men, who from age have long ſince relinquiſhed ſuch ſcenes, coming forward in my behalf, and feel deſpondent? Could I behold men leaving their buſineſs and quitting their affairs, to ſupport my cauſe, and yet feel diſmayed?—Could I behold men, who from only the acquaintance of the morning, were exerting themſelves with an alacrity that will ever do them honor, and yet be alarmed? No, gentlemen, this was a ſociety that a man might have conceived himſelf honored to have been admitted into, much more to have become the object of their choice? Under theſe circumſtances I could have borne a majority of millions without a ſigh. Numbers have prevailed before the preſent day. Leonidas fell at Thermopylæ, oppreſſed by numbers, in defence of his country, and yet we honor his memory. I tell you, gentlemen, that miſfortune may depreſs a brave ſpirit, but cannot deſtroy it.

To thoſe gentlemen who, from the acquaintance of the morning, exerted themſelves in my behalf, I tender every obligation a grateful ſenſe of their favors can inſpire. Should it ever be in my power to requite their ſervices, moſt willingly ſhall every ability be exerted in their cauſe.

To you, my old friends, many of whom appeared on the late occaſion, I can only obſerve, that a man who will ſerve his country and his friend, will deſert neither. Yes, gentlemen,

There is more true joy, Marcellus exil'd feels,
Than Cæſar with the ſenate at his heels.

We have many Cæſars, but wait until they plunge into the foaming Tiber of trouble, we ſhall then hear, *help me Caſſius or I ſink.*

The light of truth will yet flaſh on the mind hardened by prejudice. It is a misfortune that theſe principles ſhould prevail in ſo eminent a degree. Even among ſavages, the wild untutored ſons of nature, merit has a place; but philoſophy is yet unknown there, and long may Heaven at leaſt keep one part of the world ignorant of its influence. It is a cutting reflection to an American, that what is now deſpiſed in the old world ſhould be admired the new; that we who have taught them true greatneſs ſhould aſſume their follies. It is a conſolation that the abſurdity cannot laſt forever—under its attendant calamities we muſt ſhew one virtue of the old ſchool, which is patience. I hope, ere another year comes on, my fellow-citizens may think more favorable of the principles they now diſlike, and for the preſent we may exclaim with our Redeemer, "Lord forgive them they know not what they do."

G. W. P. CUSTIS.

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wedneſday, February 24.

Debate on the bill received from the Senate entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts reſpecting the organization of the courts of the U. States."

(Mr. Rutledge's Speech continued.)

Sir, this document No. 8 is as little calculated to ſerve the purpoſes of gentlemen who appeal to it, as is the document produced ſome days paſt by a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Thompſon)—he gave us a record from the court of chancery in Virginia to ſhew how much buſineſs there is done in that court where he ſays there is but one judge and his ſalary is only 1500 dollars. The hon. gentleman ſays in Virginia they have but one chancellor, with the ſalary of 1500 dollars, who renders as much ſervice as all the national courts; and to prove this he reads to us a certificate from the clerk of the court of chancery ſtating that on the chancery docket there were *two thouſand ſix hundred and twenty ſeven* cauſes. This paper ſerves to ſhew not what buſineſs is done, but what a maſs of buſineſs is undone and which the court is incompetent to diſmiſs. What a frightful picture has he given of the judicature of his own ſtate. How alarming muſt it be to foreigners and the citizens of other ſtates who may have cauſes depending in Virginia—What chance can a citizen of South Carolina, Maſſachuſettes or elſewhere, have of obtaining juſtice before the lapſe of many years, if the hiſtory given by the gentleman of Virginia be correct. Should a citizen of another ſtate be a ſuitor in Virginia it is competent to the citizen of that ſtate to carry the cauſe into the court of chancery, where a maſs of buſineſs preſents itſelf to his view, and he finds 2600 cauſes muſt be diſmiſſed before his can be heard. Where would the citizens of other ſtates having debts in Virginia attempt their recovery? They would ſeek juſtice, Sir, in the federal circuit court, which gentlemen are now endeavoring to annihilate, and not in the ſtate court, which may be more properly called a bed of juſtice than a court of juſtice if juſtice ſleeps there as the gentleman has repreſented. He alſo ſtates that ſtate juſtice is cheaper than national juſtice. I do not believe this a correct poſition. I am very willing to enter into a compariſon, but muſt exclude from it, Virginia, becauſe he has ſhown that juſtice is denied there, it being greatly delayed. I did not hope Mr. Chairman, the motion made before I got up for the riſing of the committee would have obtained, and ſhould not have commenced offering my obſervations at ſo late an hour, had there not been loud call for the queſtion, but as I am unwilling to abuſe the patience of the committee, as I have detained them I find more than two hours, and have not yet offered half of the obſervations I am deſireous of ſubmitting, I will ſuſpend them for the preſent and continue then to-morrow, or will now proceed as ſhall be moſt agreeable to the committee.

On motion of gen. Smith the committee roſe.

Thurſday, February 25.

I beg leave Mr. Chairman, to proffer my thanks to the committee for the indulgence with which they favored me yeſterday, and at the ſame time to acknowledge the reſpect excited by the politeneſs of the honorable gentleman from Maryland who moved for its riſing. In the courſe of the obſervaſions yeſterday offered I endeavoured to ſhew that 'twas the intention of the convention to make our judges independent of both executive and legiſlative power---that this was the acknowledged underſtanding of all the political writers of that time, the belief of the ſtate conventions, and of the firſt Congreſs when they organized our judicial ſyſtem. If I have been ſucceſsful in my attempt to eſtabliſh this poſition, and if (what I ſuppoſe cannot be denied) it be true in juriſprudence that whenever power is given ſpecially to any branch of government, and the tenure by which 'tis to be exerciſed be ſpecially defined, that no other, by virtue of general powers, can rightfully intrude into the truſt—then I preſume it muſt follow of conſequence that the preſent intermeddling of Congreſs with the judicial department is *a downright uſurpation* and that its effect will be the concentration of all power in one body, which is the true definition of *deſpotiſm*. As, ſir, every thing depends upon the fair conſtruction which this article in the conſtitution reſpecting the judiciary is ſuſceptible of, I muſt again read it (here Mr. R. read ſeveral clauſes of the conſtitution,) ſome of the clauſes we ſee are directory and others prohibitory. Now, ſir, I beg to be informed of what avail are your prohibitory clauſes, if there be no power to check congreſs and the preſident from doing *what the conſtitution has prohibited* them from doing? Thoſe prohibitory regulations were deſigned for the ſafety of the ſtate governments, and the liberties of the people. But eſtabliſh what is this day the miniſterial doctrine, and your prohibitory clauſes are no longer barriers againſt the ambition or the will of the national government; it becomes ſupreme and is without controul. In looking over thoſe prohibitory clauſes as the repreſentative of South-Carolina, my eye turns with no inconſiderable degree of jealouſy and anxiety to the 9th ſec. of the 1ſt article—which declares, (here Mr. R. read the article reſpecting emigration before the year 1808.)

I know this clauſe was ment to refer to the importation of Africans, only, but there are gentlemen who inſiſted that it has a general reference, and was deſigned to prohibit our *inhibiting migration* as well from Europe as any where elſe. It is in the recollection of many gentlemen who now hear me, that in diſcuſſing the alien bill, this claſe in the conſtitution was ſhewn to us, and we are told it was a bar to the meaſure, and an honorable gentleman from Georgia, then a member of this houſe, and now a Senator of the United States (and who had been a member of the convention) told us very gravely, he never conſidered this prohibition as relating to the importation of ſlaves.—I call upon gentlemen from the ſouthern ſtates to look well to this buſineſs. If they perſevere in fritting away the honeſt meaning of the conſtitution by their forced implications, this clauſe is not worth a ruſh—a mere dead letter; and yet, without having it in the conſtitution, I know the members from South-Carolina would never have ſigned this inſtrument, nor would the convention of that ſtate have adopted it. My friend from Delaware, ſtanding on this vintage ground, ſays to our opponents, here I throw the gauntlet, and demand of you how you will extricate yourſelves from the dilemma in which you will be placed ſhould Congreſs paſs any ſuch act as are prohibited by the conſtitution. The judges are ſworn to obey the conſtitution which limits the power of Congreſs, and ſays they ſhan't paſs a bill of attainder or ex poſt facto law; they ſhall not tax articles exported from any ſtate, and has other prohibitory regulations. Well ſir, ſuppoſe Congreſs ſhould paſs an ex poſt facto law, or legiſlate upon any other ſubject which is prohibited to them, where are the people of this country to ſeek redreſs? Who are to decide between the conſtitution and the act of Congreſs? Who are to pronounce on the laws? Who will declare whether they be unconſtitutional? Gentlemen have not anſwered this pertinent enquiry. Sir, they cannot anſwer it ſatisfactorily to the people of this country. It is a ſource of much gratification to me to know, that my ſentiments on this ſubject, as they relate to the conſtitutionality of it, are in uniſon with thoſe of the wiſeſt and beſt men in my native ſtate.

The judicial ſyſtem had proved ſo inconvenient there as to render a new organization of it neceſſary ſome years paſt. There were gentlemen in the legiſlature as anxious to ſend from the bench ſome of the judges as gentlemen here are to diſmiſs our federal judges; perſonal animoſities exiſted there as well as here, though not to ſo great an extent; but 'twas the opinion of a large majority of the South-Carolina legiſlature that as the conſtitution declares "the judges ſhall hold their offices during good behavior," the office could not be taken from them, the meaſure was abandoned, and the wiſe and cautious courſe purſued, which we wiſh gentlemen here to follow; the ſyſtem was not *aboliſhed*, but modified and extended; the judges had new duties aſſigned to them, and their number was increaſed, but no judge was deprived of this office. In South-Carolina they have a court of chancery, conſiſting of three chancellors, and the law eſtabliſhing it requires the preſence of two judges to hold a court. During a receſs of the legiſlature one of the chancellors reſigned and another died. The functions of this court of conſequence became ſuſpended. All the buſineſs pending in it was put to ſleep. The public prints were immediately filled with projects for deſtroying the court which had been denounced as unneceſſary. As the citizens of the weſtern part of the ſtate had not participated much in the benefits derived from the court of chancery, many of the moſt influencial of them deemed it of little utility. The oppoſition aſſumed ſo formidable an aſpect as to determine the governor (who exerciſes the power of appointing judges during the receſs of the legiſlature) not to make any appointment, believing the court would be aboliſhed. When the legiſlature met an effort was made to aboliſh the court; but a large majority, giving to the conſtitution the honeſt meaning of its framers, conſidered the judges as having a life eſtate in their offices, provided they behaved well; and the vacancies on the chancery bench were immediately ſupplied.

That the national judicial eſtabliſhment is comparatively more coſtly than are the ſtate judiciaries, is far from being the caſe, I believe. It may be ſo in Virginia, where they have one chancellor with little ſalary and much buſineſs, but it is not ſo in other ſtates. In South-Carolina, we have ſix judges at common law, at 600l. ſterling a year each, three chancellors at 500l. each, which, together with the ſalaries and fees of the office of the attorney general, maſter in chancery, ſolicitors, clerks and ſheriffs, amount to *ſix thouſand two hundred pounds ſterling*. And yet, ſir, juſtice I believe is no where cheaper than in South-Carolina. By the judicious ſtructure of her judiciary ſyſtem, the ſtreams of juſtice are diffuſed over the whole ſtate, and every man is completely protected in his life, liberty, property and reputation. The courts are almoſt conſtantly in ſeſſion. The judges are gentlemen of high talents, integrity and ſtrict impartiality, and every one who goes into the court of that ſtate, not only obtains ample juſtice, but obtains it promptly—this, ſir, is what I call cheap juſtice. The gentleman from Virginia has ſeen fit to notice the law which laid a direct tax, and ſaid it was impoſed when we knew the adminiſtration of this government was ſoon to paſs from theſe then in power—and was reſorted to as a mean of extending executive patronage, and to make proviſion for the friends of an expiring executive. Can the honorable gentleman be ſerious in all this? Does he remember when we paſſed this law? It was in 1798, when, I will be bold to ſay, the adminiſtration enjoyed the higheſt degree of popular favor.

(To be continued)

BOSTON, April 26.

The great majority of votes in favor of governor Strong, this year decides the election in a manner highly honorable to him, and honorable to the reputation of Maſſachuſetts. The aggregate of the

votes in favor of the two candidates will make a difference between the last and the present year of nearly twelve thousand in favor of Mr. Strong. It is not difficult to account for this revolution in principle. Experience is always more powerful than argument in convincing the people of their true interest. Many of those who were honest in their views, tho' mistaken in their opinion of the character and designs of the new administration, and its enthusiastic adherents, from the late measures of our national administration, are now convinced and converted.

SALEM, April 26.

Extract of a letter from an American captain at Cape-Francois to his owner in Marblehead, dated April 2, 1802.

After recapitulating the unjust treatment the Americans receive from the French government and relating the dreadful conflagration of the Cape, he proceeds,

"In general the blacks make a vigorous resistence, and the French have not as yet been able to drive them four miles from the Cape. The country presents a grand but awful appearance; whole plantations of sugar cane are on fire at once. The blacks destroy all property as they retreat. Their numbers I am not able to inform you. Gen. Christophe commands in this neighborhood, and it is supposed he is superior in force to Le Clerk. They have been fighting constantly for 48 hours past; and the French gain no more in the fore part of the day than they lose in the after part; for they are obliged to retreat to their intrenchments in the night. The blacks are so well acquainted with the country, that they have got all the most advantageous posts, and have repeatedly attacked the French with success; once in particular, in sight of the town, the French troops were obliged to let them remain masters of the field of action. I believe the French find a better match here than they did on the Rhine. General Toussaint *has sworn* never to sheath his sword until he has freed again the island from Frenchmen. It is supposed that he has in the whole 80,000 men in arms in the whole island; they are said to be as well disciplined troops as any in Europe, and they will three months hence be worth three times their number of Europeans. The French have got a seven years job, and it is a chance if they conquer them in that time."

HARTFORD, April 26.

On the 20th instant the Meeting-house in the North society in East Windsor, was consumed by fire—evidently the result of design.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, MAY 3.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The number of votes for governor, received on the 26th inst. were,

For Gov. Strong	28,535
Mr. Gerry	18,624
Federal majority	9,911

On reading the proclamation of Buonaparte to the inhabitants of St. Domingo, (says the editor of the Farmer's Museum) we could not but be affected by the strong resemblance of the substance of one part of it, to a celebrated address made to the people of the United States a short time since—"We are all—*negroes!* we are all white men." !!!

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated 4th March.

"The regulations which existed, and may take place in the commercial laws of this country, cannot fail of being interesting to the merchants of the United States. The new code of Commercial Laws will make its appearance, in the month of April, which shall be sent you as soon as received. Until then, things will probably remain in their present state, nearly the same as before the preliminaries were signed. American vessels may now come direct from the French colonies to France, paying the same duties as if from the United States. It is thought this privilege will be continued a year, but there are no assurances of it.

"During the war, this government, as an encouragement, exempted all merchandize from duty imported in French vessels. This regulation still exists, which prevents American shipping being employed by French citizens." (Boston Cen.

It is amusing to observe what anxiety the ministerial canters on œconomy evince in persuading the people to give ear to their ditties about PRESIDENTIAL SAVINGS. Two members of congress in a catalogue of equally well grounded items, in electioneering letters addressed to their constituents, have had the modesty to set down the *savings* in the mint establishment alone at 40,000 dollars per annum. But, behold! not a cent of this huge sum will be *saved*—the establishment is to be continued under the persent œconomical administration, and whether at as little expence as heretofore, let future statements determine. It is a poor cause which must be defended by such champions, and by such arguments. Let this be a criterion whereby to judge of the rest of their vauntings. Was it by such *savings* as these, on paper only, that Washington and Adams saved the country? Let facts, the best eulogy of those *true* œconomists, speak.

(Balt. Fed. Gaz.)

MELANCHOLY.

The schr. Nymph, captain Corlet, laden with flour and corn, having been out four days from Philadelphia, bound to Charleston (S. C.) ran aground off Cape-Look-Out-shoals, on Friday night, 12 o'clock, 16th inst. wind N. by E. After having bilged, for about half an hour, she went to pieces; the flour and corn having been previously washed over-board. The captain and crew had cut away her mainmast, in the fall of which, great part of the larboard side of the deck was carried along with it, and the boat entirely lost. The crew, consisting of 8 in number, and one passenger, every soul of whom, except our informant, John Kelly, a young Englishman, is said to have perished. The captain betook himself to a piece of the mast, and the rest to spars, &c. Kelly hung to the main wreck, and got off nearly an hour after the rest; during this time he was endeavoring to procure some part most likely to effect his escape. At last he committed himself to the billows, on what is called the trunk of the vessel. He passed all his fellow sufferers but the cook, who did not get through the breakers—when he had gotten by the captain some distance, he looked back and waved his hat, which was answered only by a shake of the head; he never saw one of them after. Floating on, and often overwhelmed by the breakers, for two days and a night, he came, at length, to within two miles of the shore, when, the wind shifting, he was driven out to sea about six miles. Thus wafted at the mercy of the waves, he was discovered about a mile off, by captain Dudley, of the schr. Hannah, from Beaufort, (N. C.) who humanely put about, and was fortunate enough to snatch this hapless victim from a watery grave.

Capt. Dudley arrived safely here last evening; he informed that several hours before he came up with Kelly, he saw flour floating on the water, as well as a trunk, in which there was nothing but a looking glass—he did not tarry to take them in.

The Nymph was owned, we are informed, partly by capt. C. and partly by Mr. Stevenson, of Charleston.

[American.]

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

If the Jacobins had any respect for the opinion of the people—and they pretend the meanest servility to it—one might urge at this time,—more however to *confound* than *convince* them—that "THE PEOPLE" are not of their party. They exulted a year ago at the *change of the public sentiment*:—The types of the *Chronicle* grew dull in bragging of the wonderful spreading of *Jeffersonism*. THE FARMER" seemed to be laying the tablecloth for the feast of fat-things; and truly for a country "*Farmer*" 3000 dolls. a year salary is rather *fat*. He promised his *Master* the speedy overthrow of the clergy and the federalists;—the election of Gen. WHITING and Mr. GERRY; and the downfall of "the opulent"—and was going on post haste to ransom liberty a second time out of such hands!

Palladium.

VALUABLE SPECIFIC.

A person by the name of Vallentine Kettering, who now resides in Pennsylvania, has disclosed to the legislature of that state a medicine which he says has been found unquestionably efficacious in curing the bite of a mad dog, either in man or beast, and that it has been used by him and his ancestors 250 years.

The following is the report of the committee appointed by the legislature to hear Mr. Kettering's communications on the subject:—

"He uses the Herb called Red Chickweed, which, when ripe, or in full bloom, he gathers, and dries in the shade, reduces it to a Powder, and gives a small table spoonful at one time, to a grown person, in beer or water, in weight one drachm and one scruple; for a Child, an equal dose but given at three different times, or it may be eaten on bread with butter, honey or molasses, as the person chooses: For a Beast, a large spoonful; if by weight, two drachms and one scruple. When used green for a Beast, cut the Herb fine, and mix with bran, &c. When given to Swine, mix the powdered Herb with meal of any kind (dose as above) in little balls.

"He assures us he has given it to persons many weeks after they were bitten, never gives more than a single dose, unless to Children, as above. He further says, it is an excellent cure for cuts and wounds, on the human body.

"When green, mash it, drop of the juice into the wound, and bind the Herb so mashed, on: And that the proper time to sow the seed, is about the beginning of April, and should be sown thin.

"He also informs us, that he is now seventy-five years old; was born in Germany, and came from thence, with his Parents, to Pennsylvania, when eleven years of age; that his Mother brought the Seeds of the Herb amongst her Garden Seeds: That he has presented to your committee, for the use of the members a quantity of the Herb and Seed; and says he will give of the seed to others, who will please to call on him for that purpose.

"They also learn, from the Reverend Henry Muhlenburg, that it is an annual Plant, known in Switzerland and Germany, by the name of Gauchheil, Rother Meyer, or Rother Heinerdarm; in England, red Pimpernel; by Botanists, as he is informed, Anagallis Phoeniceca. That it should be gathered in June, when in full blossom. In Germany, he understands, the usual dose was thirty grains of the powder, taken four times a day, and continued one week, in smaller doses; the wound washed with a decoction of the herb, and some of the powder strewed in it. That the plant is cultivated in many gardens and grows near Baltimore and Havre de Grace, spontaneously in great plenty."

Balance.

A dispute lately took place in Paris between a military man and an apothecary. The soldier insisted upon satisfaction from his adversary, and appointed a meeting next morning in the Bois de Boulogne. The next morning the apothecary waited upon his antagonist before the hour appointed, and said to him with great coolness, "You are a military, I am a medical man—you understand the use of the sword and pistol—I am only acquainted with drugs. You are the challenger, therefore I have a right to choose my weapon. Here are two pills; one is poisoned, the other is not. Do you choose one and swallow it, and I will swallow the other." The officer laughed very heartily at this proposition, and they sat down to breakfast very good friends.

(Lon. pap.)

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig George, Mc'Cobb,	Jamaica
—— George, Taylor,	Norfolk
Schr. Theoda, Chewer,	Salem
—— Eagle, Hall,	Boston
—— Alert, Lincoln,	do.
—— Melford, Mc'Nemara,	N. York
—— Ann, Berry,	Philadelphia
Sloop Hope, Willis,	Norfolk
—— Hiland, Hand,	Philadelphia.

CLEARED.

Sloop Mars, Baker,	Newport
—— George, Potter,	Providence.

Public Sale.

To-morrow, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, in addition to the articles already advertised,

1 Trunk Calicoes and Chintzes.
1 Trunk of shawls.
1 do. Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs
1 Case of Knives and Forks, pocket knives, &c.
A quantity of Tea Trays, waiters, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
May 3, 1802. *Vendue Master.*

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have just received,

Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Imperial } TEAS,
Nankeens,
Bandanno hhfs. and lumhums,
German and British osnaburgs,
Ticklenburgs,
Loaf and lump sugars,
Jamaica sugar in hhds. and bls.
Molasses, Jamaica spirits,
And a quantity of Shad and Herrings in barrels.

May 3. d

Philadelphia Bar Iron,

A few tons just arrived by capt. Hand, and if the subscriber meets with encouragement in the sale, he will endeavor to keep a constant supply of it.

He has three boxes of
WINDOW GLASS, 10 by 8,
And
COARSE SALT,
fit for the fisheries, to sell.

A Lot or two to rent for five years, in the Gut, near the Spring where a tan yard was once begun.

Wm. Hartshorne.
5th mo. 3d. d

JUST RECEIVED,
A handsome assortment of Cutlery and Cabinet Furniture,

Carpenters and joiners' tools,
Best plated, half plated, and common sadlery,
Mens, womens', and chair saddle trees,
Mathematical instruments,
Table castors,
Spectacles,
Best Pennsylvania manufactured grass and grain scythes,
English and German do.

P. WANTON.
5th mo. 3d. d3t

LANDING

From on board the schooner Alert, at Vowell's wharf, and for sale,

1600 bushels Lisbon Salt, suitable for packing fish,
55 boxes fresh Lemons,
9 baskets Oranges,
49 boxes Soap,
13 do. Chocolate excellent quality,
10 do. 8 by 10 Window Glass,
8 crates Glass Ware assorted.

Alex. Hendrson & Co.
Who have for sale,

20,000 lbs. fine St. Domingo Coffee, entitled to drawback; and a few cases of Callender's best Cheese, of a quality rarely to be met with.

May 3. d

To the Citizens of Prince William County.

TAKE NOTICE, that there will be a petition presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, for the purpose of moving the County Court from Dumfries to the centre of the county.

May 1. 1aw4w

BENNETT & WATTS
HAVE RECEIVED,
By the George and Paul Sieman, via Baltimore—a part of their
SPRING GOODS,

which they are now opening for sale. They daily expect the remainder of their goods by the Union from London, and the United States from Liverpool.

May 1. d2w eo2w 2aw2w

NOTICE.

On the 15th day of June next, I shall leave this place for Kentucky, and will undertake to transact any business in that state, or in the Territory North West of the River Ohio. I shall reside in the town of Washington, and practice law in the several courts held there, in the superior courts for the said state; and in the superior courts for the said territory, which are held at Cincinnati.

After my departure, my father, Cleon Moore, will forward any papers which may be left with him.

HENRY MOORE.
Alexandria, Columbia, April 30, 1802. 2aw15thJ

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.*

TO RENT,

A convenient three story brick House, on Fairfax and Gibbon Streets, with every convenience thereto belonging. Possession may be had immediately. Enquire of the printers.

April 14. d2w

I have just received and offer for sale, SACKINGS and OSNABURGS in bales, and FELT HATS in boxes—also, one ton SHEATHING PAPER.

W. HODGSON.

April 7. d

A Stray Cow.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, in Fairfax county, early in January last, an *old brown Cow*, white under her belly, upon her rump and shoulder white spots, her right ear cropped, & a hole in her left ear. She will be delivered to the owner, upon proving property and paying charges

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

April 22. d6t

☞ *Public Notice.*

ALL persons concerned are requested to exhibit their claims, charged up to the first of May next—at which time the present Overseers of the Poor for the county of Alexandria, will exhibit their accounts to a special Levy Court, which will be summoned to take cognizance of their transactions for the term which they were appointed.——In behalf,

PHILIP WANTON.

April 28. d3t

Public Notice.

THE Justices of the Peace for the county of Alexandria, are requested to meet at the court house, at ten o'clock in the morning, on Friday the 7th day of May; and every person who may have claims, which are to be adjusted by the Levy Court, are requested to attend on that day. The accounts are to be stated for such charges as did become due up to the first day of May only.

April 29.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership of WM. OXLEY, *& Co. being dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having claims against said firm, are requested to present them for settlement to* WM. OXLEY, *and all those indebted to make payments to him, being duly authorized to receive the same.*

Wm. OXLEY.
THOMAS CLARKE.

☞ *The business in future will be carried on by Wm. Oxley.*

April 15. eo10t

JUST RECEIVED,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GLASS,

Consisting of elegant cut quart and pint decanters, goblets, tumblers and wine glasses, to match; plain half pint, pint and quart tumblers, do. quart, pint and half pint decanters, which will be sold by the box, or by retail, on moderate terms.

Also,

Gentlemens' fine black Hats of a superior quality, do. white with green unders, childrens' fine do. of every colour, and a quantity of well assorted, low priced wool hats, by the box or by retail.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

April 19. eo

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, by the quarter cask. Also,

Refined Salt Petre, by the quar ter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant supply of those articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for sale on the lowest terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8. eo6m

STOLEN

From the subscriber, living in Orange county, within one mile of the Orange Spring, Virginia, on Tuesday the 20th inst. a *rusty black Horse*, with a blaze face and bob tail, branded I. S. one hind foot white, about 4 feet 10½ inches high. The person who took him, *John Clark*, a tailor by trade, is about 40 years of age, a small man with a dark complexion, his *left arm is crooked*, occasioned by its having been broke in the joint. *Twenty Dollars* reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the horse to me at Orange Spring.

JAMES COOPER.

April 26. eo6t

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

SAMUEL BISHOP,

STATIONER and BOOKSELLER,

Respectfully informs the public that he has received a fresh supply of the following esteemed Medicines from Lee and Co. Baltimore, who have appointed him their only Vender in Alexandria.

HAMILTON's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

FOUR YEARS

Have scarcely elapsed since the introduction of HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES into general use, yet in this short period upwards of

One Hundred and Twenty Thousand

Persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation have received benefit from this extraordinary remedy, in various complaints arising from worms and from obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humor from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing apperance, and an agreeable taste.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

The celebrity acquired by the Worm Lozenges, particularly in the city of Baltimore, renders the further publication of certificates in their favor, an unnecessary expence.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worms, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Hamilton's

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings, in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Folur albus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

The principal operations of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers, and sending from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it; braces, without stimulating too violently the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and the general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into languor and debility.

The Restorative is absolutely above all recommendation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are afflicted, the consequences of difficult and painful labours, or of injudicious treatment therein.

The most obstinate seminal gleets, and the most distressing cases of fluor albus in females, fall particularly under the province of this restorative—speedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humors, restoring a proper degree of tension to the relaxed fibres, and strengthening the weakened organs.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

Dr. HAMILTON's ESSENCE AND EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for rheumatisms, gout, palsey, sprains and bruises, white swellings, old strains, and relaxations, numbness and weakness of the joints, stiffness of the neck, pains of the side, head aches, swelled faces, frozen limbs, and every similar complaint. It prevents chilblains, or chopped hands, and the ill effects of getting wet or damp in the feet.

The extract is celebrated for removing cold & windy complaints in the stomach and bowels' flying pains, and other spasmodic affections.

The testimony of thousands, and daily experience, sufficiently prove the superiority of the above medicine over all others, in the cure of the maladies we have enumerated.

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, premature wrinkles, &c. rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth.

The DAMASK LIP SALVE.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without given pain.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of all kinds of Head-Ache.

CHURCH's COUGH DROPS.

INFALLIBLE AGUE and FEVER DROPS.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a supply has now been received of

THE PATENT,

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the treatment of eminent physicians had proved unsuccessful) demonstrate its efficacy in expelling the Venereal Poisons however deeply rooted in the constitution, and in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle; that it is given to venereal patients is a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, and performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible

ANDERSON's PILLS.

GOWLAND's LOTION.

☞ *A liberal allowance made wholesale purchasers by application to Lee & Co. Baltimore. Country Printers and Storekeepers will find it advantageous to keep a constant supply of the above Medicines, and will be treated with on liberal terms.—Lee & Co. will give the highest prices in cash for* BLACK SNAKE ROOT, GINSENG *and* BEE's WAX.

November 16.

☞ NOTE—The above Medicines are also sold by John Shaw at Leesburg.

Valuable Building Lots FOR SALE.

On Wednesday the 5th of May next, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on a credit which will then be made known,

About 80 LOTS

of convenient dimensions for building, lying between Queen and Oronoko streets, in the vicinity of the powder house. And as soon as the sale of those lots is over, they will proceed to sell in lots, a plat of which will be exhibited, about nineteen ACRES of GROUND, a little farther to the westward, bounded on the south by the garden in the tenure of Thos. Purkes, on the west by ground of Mr. Dulany, on the north by ground of captain Conway, and on the east by ground of Mr. Chas. Alexander and the heirs of Samuel Arell, deceased. Possession may be had immediately on the payments being secured according to the conditions of the sale, which will commence at nine o'clock in the morning, if the day is fair, otherwise at the same hour the next fair day.

WM. WILSON,
JOHN POTTS.

March 15. 1aw1tM-d4t

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE,

MONTALTA,

WILL stand at my stable and be let to mares the present season, at *Sixteen Dollars*, or *Eight Dollars* the leap, and *Twenty Four Dollars* to ensure a mare with foal, and *Half a Dollar*, in each instance, to the groom. The money for the leap must be sent with the mares—notes for the season must be sent with the mares also, which may be discharged by the payment of twelve dollars on or before the last day of July, at which time the season will expire. The season commences on the first day of April. Mares will be fed with grain, if required, at the market price. Good and extensive pasturage *gratis*. All possible care will be used to guard against accidents and escape, tho' I will not be answerable for either.

MONTALTA was got by Colonel Homes's imported horse Bedford, whose character and pedigree stands so high, both in England and America, as to need no comment from me. His dam, as certified by Daniel Carroll Brent, Esq. of Richland, who bred her, was got by Lindsay's Arabian, her dam was young Selima, her grand dam Mr. William Brent's Ebony, her great grand dam Colonel Taskoe's imported Selima. Ebony's sire was Col. Tayloe's imported Othello. Young Selima's sire was Col. Baylor's imported Fearnaught. This blood is also so well known to, and in such high estimation with gentlemen who have been and are now on the turf, that I shall only add, that Montalta's colour, high form, marks, &c. are admired by all who have seen him. He is full 15½ hands high, and will be five years old next May.

THOS. LEE, sen.

Prince William County,

March 8. 2aw16t

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the subscriber, a few beautiful PRINTS, ornamented with very handsome gilt frames.——The subject is,

GEN. WASHINGTON,

raised from the tomb, by the poetical and historical genius, assisted by immortality—At his feet America weeping over his armour; on the opposite side an Indian crouched in surly sorrow; in the third ground, the mental virtues of Faith, Hope and Charity.—The likeness is particularly striking.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

April 27. 2aw4t

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of Clover Seed just received and for sale, by

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

March 9.

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.*

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.